

from his sample book
at any price and
three days notice.

As Mr. Secretary Cass has been much occupied for giving official notice that persons naturalized in the United States owing military service to foreign nations cannot be protected "if they should voluntarily repair" to the consulates where such service is claimed, it is proper to state, on the matter of history, that the Secretary is only the Secretary of State, and, in this instance, the same view of the subject as is expressed in a letter by Mr. Wheaton, the author of the treaties on international law, to P. Knoke, and dated July 24, 1840, Mr. Knoke, a naturalized citizen of the United States, had been required to do military duty in Prussia, and which country he was a native of. When he said to his attorney, "I had you remembered in the United States, I visited my other foreign country except as a subject, on your lawful business, you would have been protected by the American authorities at home and abroad, in the enjoyment of your rights and privileges as a naturalized citizen of the United States. But having been a domestic and national character, you are not entitled to remain in Prussian dominions, if you are bound in all respects to obey the laws, exactly as if you had never immigrated."

Secretary Cass has written another letter on the subject. It is addressed to A. V. Hoffman, the Secretary of the German Legation in this letter, addressed to Felix Le Clercq, and properly to an application for information, was principally intended to recommend to our naturalized fellow-citizens, natives of France, in returning to that country, the operations of the French conscription were not precisely known here, and might be a serious and costly class of American citizens. Gen. Cass then said to his attorney, "I give an exposition of the views of our government touching the rights of naturalized citizens, who may temporarily visit Europe;—Most of the continental European nations have a system of military organization by which their citizens are compelled to serve in the army, by conscription as in France, where the conscription is so general, that in Prussia, where every person is required to turn as a soldier. The condition of American naturalized citizens returning to their native country, where the system of compulsory service prevails, and who had been before performing such service, has frequently been the subject of discussion with the Bureau of the State Department."

Quite recently it has arisen between the United States and Prussia, and the representative of this country at the court of Berlin has brought the matter to the attention of the Prussian government. In the instructions where sent to him, dated May 12, 1859, the Secretary of State said to his attorney, "I am opposed to the doctrine of personal allegiance, and maintains the right of expatriation of the right to form new political ties elsewhere. Upon this subject it is observed that, in this age of the world, the idea of controlling the citizen in the choice of a home, and binding him by a mere political theory to remain for his lifetime a country which he cannot leave, can hardly be maintained by any government. It is the position of the United States, as communicated to the minister at Berlin for the information of the Prussian government, is, that native-born Prussians, naturalized in the United States and returning to the country of their birth, are not liable to any duties or military service existing at the time of their emigration. If they are existing at a period of their emigration, and if they were in the army, or actually called into it, such emigration and naturalization do not exempt them from the legal penalty which they incurred by their desertion; and this penalty may be enforced against them whenever they shall voluntarily place themselves under the legal jurisdiction of their native country, and shall be proceeded against according to law. But when no present liabilities exist against them, at the period of their emigration, the law of nations, in the opinion of this government, gives no right to any country to interfere with naturalized American citizens, and the attempt to do so is entirely illegal, an act unjust in itself and unfriendly to commerce. In this question cannot, of course, arise in the case of a naturalized citizen who remains in the United States. It is only when he voluntarily returns to his native country that the law here can be enforced against him."

Great Mammoth Hotel in New York.
The New Yorkers are priding themselves on another hotel structure, nearly completed, on the Fifth avenue, and upon which \$1,400,000 has already been expended. The following is a brief description of the great structure:
The building covers sixteen full lots of ground, is seven stories high, and has an elevation from the cellar to the roof of 107 feet. It fronts on Fifth Avenue and Broadway is 12 feet; on Twenty-third street 25 feet, and on Fourth street 136 feet. It is capable of accommodating about 3,800 persons. There are eight large public parlors; 120 parlors; four dining and tea rooms; 120 chambers; and 60 other rooms for servants, &c. Nearly all the principal chambers have baths and water arrangements complete, there being 100 to 150 baths in all. The heating of the building is done by steam, for which three large boilers, each 22 feet in length and nearly 5 feet in diameter, are provided. From each of these steam is conducted all over the building, the condensed steam being carried back to the boilers by a return flue. The boilers and gas-works occupy a distinct building, wholly exterior to the main structure. To facilitate communication between the different stories, the passengers' carriages is provided, which will guide one from the basement to the top story, easily conveying eight or ten persons at a trip. This car is propelled by steam, and passes up and down upon a revolving spiral shaft nearly 100 feet long and about 10 inches in diameter; and so perfect is this invention that under no circumstances will the passengers be endangered. The grand dining hall is 100 feet long, 60 feet wide and 21 feet high, lighted with eleven elegant chandeliers. The whole establishment has been leased for a term of years to Aaron Stevens, Esq., proprietor of the Tremont and Revere houses, Boston, Mass., and will be opened about the 1st of August.

The Termination of the Morphy-Thompson Match.
This important chess encounter was terminated on Friday afternoon at the rooms of the New York Chess Club, by the victory of Mr. Morphy, the score standing: Morphy three wins; drawn 13. This achievement of the youthful chess champion may be placed at about 33 years of age. He is now the first place he gives the heavy odds of knight in all his games; in the second place he gives them to one of the New York chess-players, who has been accustomed to prefer the same advantage to comparatively strong players for many years; and, finally, the adversary has been seen to play what is called a "close game," which, in the contest, which, in fact, increases the odds enormously. As far as we can judge from a published records of their battles, no player, living or dead, of whom we have any account, could have given such an advantage successfully to a player of the skill and experience of Mr. Thompson.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Death from Bleeding at the Nose.—O. H. Hewitt, a young man of New London, a son of E. J. Hewitt, was taken with bleeding violently at the nose on Tuesday night, and efforts to arrest it proving unavailing he died, after having bled sixteen hours.

Hay Cholera.—We learn that this terrible disease is prevailing to an alarming extent among the hogs at Bridgeport, Fayette county, where many very fine ones have died from the disease during the past few weeks.—*Wash. Ex.*

Protracted Voyage.—The schooner *Exile* from New London to the latter port, after having made what is believed to be the longest whaling voyage on record, was sailed August 18th, 1852, consequently she was absent six years, nine months and twenty-five days.

NEWS AND RECORDS.

GREATEST BATTLE OF THE AGE!

Austrians Defeated—Great Slaughter.

Point below Quebec, June 18. The steamer Anglo Saxton, from Liverpool on the 8th inst., passed this point this morning bound for Quebec. Her arrival was four days later. All quantities of breadstuffs had slightly declined. The provision market was dull.

SECOND DISPATCH.

A desperate battle was fought at Magenta, on the 4th of June, between the allied army, under Emperor Napoleon, and the Austrian army, under General Benedek, in which unlimited forces were engaged on both sides. Emperor Napoleon, in his despatches to the Empress, at the Tuilleries, claims a decisive victory, saying that his army took 7000 prisoners, disabled 12,000, and captured three cannons and two standards. He estimates the loss of his own army at 3,000, but it was rumored in Paris that the French loss was between 9,000 and 12,000.

It is reported that there were from 150,000 to 180,000 Austrians and 130,000 French engaged in the battle.

The Austrian accounts differ widely from those of the French. Their bulletins speak of several battles being fought, with varying success on both sides.

It was still undecided on the night of the 6th as to who gained the victory.

Great losses on both sides are reported. General Espinasse, of the second corps d'armee, was killed, and Marshal Canrobert, commander of the third corps, was mortally wounded.

General Maurice McMahon, commanding the second corps d'armee, had been created Marshal and Duke de Magenta, as a reward for his bravery on the battle field.

Five of the French Marshals and Generals were wounded.

Marshal Count Baraguay d'Hilliers has been dispersed in his command of the first corps d'armee by Gen. Forey.

Four of the Austrian Generals and five staff officers were wounded at the battle.

The Emperor's army, under the command of Milan and the people had declared in favor of the King of Sardinia.

The Austrians retired from Milan, but the city had not yet been occupied by the French. Later rumors detract from the French the victory at Magenta.

France.—The city of Paris had been illuminated in honor of the French victory at Magenta.

The Battle of Magenta.

French Ship Captured by an Austrian Steamer.—Commander of the London Boat.

New York, June 21.—The Kangaroo has arrived. She brings London dates to noon of the 9th, received via Cork, where she called on Thursday.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA. Further details of the battle of Magenta had been received at London by telegraph.

A Vienna dispatch says among the wounded in the battle of Magenta are Baron Reischach, three generals, three staff officers and two staff officers are missing and one Major killed.

A Turin despatch dated June 7th says: There were one hundred and twenty thousand Austrians in the battle, of whom twenty thousand were placed hors de combat and seven thousand were made prisoners.

The French lost only 5000 in killed and wounded. Among the killed were Generals Espinasse and Clerc.

A despatch from Trieste says an Austrian war steamer had captured the French ship Isola, from Genoa, bound to Trieste.

COMMENTS ON THE BATTLE. The Daily News remarks that all civil respecting the battle of Magenta is silenced by the fact that the Austrians retreated from the field, and that the capital of Lombardy is in the hands of the Allies, which indicates the clear and marked progress of the allied army. They are now in Milan. Paris is evacuated.

Urban's corps is dispersed, and Garibaldi is ordered to be successful and the main body of the Austrian army is falling back.

The advertiser accuses the French despatches of misrepresentation because they do not tally with the Austrian bulletins.

The Times devotes a leader to the French position in Italy, and though it does not regard Napoleon there as having covered himself with glory, says that hitherto he has made good his advance and marked out a steady success.

Two most influential papers had agreed on proposing an arrangement after the first great battle, and, if necessary, insisting upon its adoption by the belligerents.

Still Later News.

Later from the Seat of War.—Another Austrian Retreat.—The Austrians Driven from Marignano with a Loss of 1,200 Prisoners.—The Austrians Retreating across the Adige.—Defeat of the British Ministry in the House of Commons.

New York, June 21, 9 P. M.—The steamer Persia has arrived from Liverpool with dates to Saturday the 11th inst., two days later than the advices per Kangaroo.

Later accounts from Italy say the Austrians had not met with another reverse, having been driven from Marignano, (a town of some 4,000 inhabitants, 11 miles S. E. of Milan) with the loss of 1,200 prisoners.

The Austrians were also retreating across the Adige.

The British Ministry have been defeated in the House of Commons by a majority of 13. It was expected they would resign on the 11th inst.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA. The details of the battle of Magenta were being slowly received. They do not change the complexion of the previous accounts. The losses have undoubtedly been severe on both sides. The Austrian official accounts only acknowledged four to five thousand killed and wounded, but say the enemy lost fully half as many again.

It was reported, but not confirmed, that Gen. Gyalist had been dismissed from the command of the Austrian army and Gen. Hess appointed commander-in-chief.

Napoleon and the King of Sardinia entered Milan on the 8th, and still remain there.—They were enthusiastically received.

The latest accounts say the allies were advancing from Milan, and that Prussia showed signs of aiding Austria.

ENGLAND. The want of confidence motion in the House of Commons was carried by a vote of 253 to 210. Nothing was known as to the expected change in the Ministry when the Persia sailed.

A meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company has adopted the report already published, accepting the Government agreement, and for raising a new capital of six hundred thousand pounds.

The Red Sea cable broke, and was lost 60 miles from Cape Sidero.

It was reported that the Prussian army would be mobilized and that Prussia would soon take part in the conflict. It was said that she was negotiating for the passage of troops through Germany.

The Austrians are at Lodi and the Allies at last accounts were advancing.

General Garibaldi had beaten an Austrian force at Brescia.

THE BATTLE OF MARIGNANO. Five hundred Zouaves were killed or wounded at Marignano. The Austrians lost 1,500 men and had 1,300 taken prisoners. The battle lasted nine hours.

The armies were preparing for another fierce engagement.

It was reported that Marshal Canrobert was not wounded at all at Magenta. All accounts of that battle give to Marshal Canrobert as a wound to Gen. McMahon. He had no orders to proceed to Magenta, but he heard the roar of the battle and marched on and saved the army.

Major Smith is a very smart boy.—On Tuesday last, he expelled Constable Phillips with one hand tied behind his back. There is no discount on that boy.



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1859.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Auditor General, RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia.

For Surveyor General, JOHN ROWE, of Franklin County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

THE Democratic Committee of Adams County will meet at the house of H. D. WATKINS, in Gettysburg, on Saturday, the 10th day of July next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of fixing dates for the holding of the Delegate Elections and the County Convention, and transacting such other business as may be deemed necessary. Every member is urged to be present.

H. J. STABLE, Chairman.

June 27, 1859. The following persons compose the Committee:—Gettysburg, H. J. Stable, Nicholas Codori, Jr.; Lewisburg, Jacob Hill; Butler, John Ruffenberger; Chambersburg, S. Spangler; Conowingo, Dr. H. Lilly; Freedom, W. Ross White; Germany, Dr. S. G. Kinser; Berwick, Dr. Samuel Wolf; Hamilton, John Bennett; Huntingdon, Peter Miller; Hamilton, George King; Gettysburg, W. T. Williams; Liberty, Edward Melrose; Menallen, Wm. Bender; Mount Airy, J. Newman; Mount Pleasant, Nicholas Helzer; Oxford, Joseph S. Gitt; Reading, Henry A. Picking; Strasburg, Josiah Bender; Troy, Geo. F. Eckenrode; Union, Edward Shorb. The member for Franklin, W. D. Gubrecht, died recently.

News, etc.

The 83d Anniversary of American Independence will occur on Monday next.

Mr. Dexter, the sculptor, has received an order from a number of Mr. Buchanan's friends in Boston, to make a marble bust of the President, and has gone to Washington to execute the commission.

The government has recovered the claim of \$130,000 against the estate of Gardner, the forger of famous Mexican claims. The money has been paid over.

One of our agricultural exchanges strongly recommends the cutting of wheat before it becomes too ripe. This is particularly advisable in case of Mediterranean wheat, which, when cut early, is rendered plumper, and the character of the flour much improved.

The venerable Mrs. John C. Calhoun is now at the house of her son-in-law, Prof. Clemson, at Baldensburg.

Read it.—"Eight hours on Vesuvius," on our first page.

The coming Fourth will be a great day in York. Military from Baltimore, Gettysburg, and other places, are expected to be there on the occasion—the companies from Baltimore to arrive on Saturday evening.

Martin B. Smith, of Dillsburg, York county, committed suicide by hanging himself, on Wednesday week. He was found suspended to one of the rafters, on the garret in the house, in his 39th year, in that town, a few minutes after the vital spark had fled. It is not known what caused him to commit the rash act. He was in the 70th year of his age.

John L. Allen, a lawyer, who formerly resided in York, and afterwards edited the Wayne County Herald, was found drowned in the canal recently, near Honesdale. He was a man of considerable ability, but by a wayward and irregular life lost the position he once held in society, and now fills an early and dishonored grave.

Three gentlemen of York recently caught, with hook and line, in one day, two hundred and fifty-three trout—in some of the streams of Lower Chambersburg township.

A gentleman in Waterloo, Seneca county, N. Y., owns a cagony which will warble "Hail Columbia" without missing a note.

The promise of the growing crops at the South is highly favorable.

An accident occurred at the steam saw mill of Mr. Jacob Bush, last week, in Lewis county, Va. While James Bankhead, aged 19, was adjusting the straps of the machinery, he was caught by the strap and thrown against a circular saw, severing the legs from the body and saving the body in twain, scattering the bowels in every direction. His heart and liver were cut in two and thrown off some 30 feet.

Leavenworth county, Kansas, once the very stronghold of the negro worshippers, gives a Democratic majority of nearly five hundred; Wyandotte, once a nest of free-State freebooters, is Democratic by 134 majority; so also is Doniphan, Jefferson, Atchison and Johnson counties.

A flash of lightning tore a piano to pieces a few days ago, in the house of a widow lady, in Campbellsburg, Ky.

A grand military encampment is announced to take place on the 2d, 3d and 4th of July next, on the Tippecanoe battle ground, in Indiana.

The Governor at Troy, N. Y., held an inquest on the body of a boy who was leading a cow by a rope tied round her neck; the other end of which the little fellow had hitched round his own body. She became frightened and ran, the boy fell and was dragged until his brains were beaten out.

The President, it is stated, will make his annual visit to his old summer retreat, the Bedford Springs, about the middle of July, where he will abide for about two weeks.

The Boston Journal publishes a statement of a man cured of tapeworm by the meat of two ounces of pumpkin seed bruised in a mortar with water, and taken upon an empty stomach.

An Irishman who was very nearsighted, about to fight a duel, insisted that he should stand six paces nearer his antagonist than the other to him, and that they were both to fire at the same time.

A placard in the window of a Paris medical clinic tender in the Rue St. Honoré, reads as follows: "The public are requested not to mistake this shop for that of another quack just opposite."

The Illinois Central Railroad is the longest road in the United States, the main trunk and branch being 998 miles in length.

First in the Field.—Vermont is the first State to appoint delegates to the Charleston Convention. The telegraph, with its usual flippancy, says the delegates chosen are Douglas delegates; but the Boston Post has "the highest authority for saying that there is not the slightest warrant for the report." The gentlemen selected as delegates to Charleston are well known as firm supporters of the National Administration, and in respect to a nominee for the next Presidency, are committed to no man, by instruction or otherwise.

The Bank of Westminster has declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months.

It would be strange, indeed, if the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN should be able to do anything that would meet the approbation of the odds and evens of all parties, associated together for the purpose of opposing it. No matter what is done, the journals of the opposition—the Star, of course, always among them—will out against it. It is the old song, that has been sung to various tunes ever since the inauguration of JEFFERSON, and will continue to be sung by the odds as long as this nation shall endure. It is not to be expected that the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN shall be made an exception to the general rule.

But it is a source of gratification to know, and the past history of our country shows the fact, that notwithstanding the continued opposition to, and condemnation of, all Democratic measures by the party in opposition to the Democracy, sometimes under one name and sometimes under another, and the prophecy of the ruin of the country if the Democratic party was not overthrown and forever prostrated, yet, under the wise policy of her Democratic Presidents, she has grown and prospered throughout the entire period of our national history.

Let the mongrels howl! The country will continue to depend upon the old time-tried Democratic party to uphold and protect the Constitution and the Union of the States, as in times past. In the language of the son of HENRY CLAY, the Democratic party is the "only organization which has the will and the power to preserve the Union from dissolution!"

Impartial Testimony.

Administration of Mr. Buchanan.—The Salem Advocate gives the following accurate and concise enumeration of Mr. Buchanan's labors as President of the United States:

"He has accomplished everything he proposed in the outset, so far as public agencies have rested with him; he has conducted our affairs, both at home and abroad, with prudence, sagacity, and an eye single to the honor and welfare of the nation; he has preserved international peace and domestic harmony through the most perplexing difficulties and delicate complications; he has not every political issue of the time manifestly and bravely, rejected all impeding policy in dealing with them, and finally adhered to his convictions of public duty, regardless of personal popularity and local prejudices."

"He has upheld the integrity of the constitution, preserved the Union unimpaired, and will transmit to his successor an example of official purity and patriotism, unsurpassed in our republican annals. He has done all that an honest and able statesman could do, in a few eventful years, to carry out the traditional policy of the government; and, on his own behalf, he asks of his fellow citizens nothing more than to be permitted to retire to the walks of private life, and enjoy with them the fruits and blessings of this liberal policy."

The Election in Kansas.

The result of the election of delegates to the Kansas Constitutional Convention is still in doubt. The telegraph announced that the Republicans had a majority of three, but late accounts do not confirm this statement. The St. Louis Republican, of the 13th inst., states that the Republicans claim a majority of two, with six doubtful counties yet to be heard from. The Democracy made a clean sweep of Leavenworth county, the most populous of the Territory. The city of Leavenworth, with a population of near ten thousand, gave an aggregate vote of 2,224, and defeated PARSON, EWING, and other Republican leaders.

The result of this election, says the Patriot and Union, takes the Republicans by surprise. They never dreamed of danger in Kansas.—After all they had done to promote the welfare of the people, after all the exertions used to dedicate Kansas forever to freedom, the suspicion that she might prove false never seems to have entered their minds. Here, when it is announced that the election for delegates is so close that if the Republicans are not defeated their supremacy is maintained by the most slender thread, they are quite mute with amazement.

Good for Connecticut.

The three proposed amendments to the Connecticut State Constitution, reducing the number of the Representatives in the Legislature, allowing colored men to vote, and requiring an adopted citizen to reside in the State one year before becoming an elector, have all been defeated in the House of Representatives, the first by yeas 49, nays 173; the second, yeas 49, nays 173; and the third, yeas 21, nays 197.

Connecticut is an old Democratic State; and although she has of late years departed from the true faith, we are glad to see that there is yet enough of the Democratic heaven pervading her people, to save them from disgracing themselves by elevating negroes to a political equality with white citizens, and (as Massachusetts has just done) degrading adopted citizens by denying them the right to vote for one year beyond the period of probation prescribed by the Congress of the United States. Connecticut will come out right next year, we do not doubt.

Threatening Back!

The Germans of the West threaten the Republicans to desert them, in mass, if they do not disavow the Massachusetts amendment, and discard from fellowship its supporters.

To this we find in the New York Courier and Enquirer this sharp response:

This sort of impertinent and officious interference with the action of a sovereign State is the very thing which will revive the American organization, if anything can do it, and will lend to such a proscription of citizens of foreign birth as neither Republicans nor Democrats can control.

The virus of proscription is always at the bottom of the Republican spirit, and it has only to be stirred by any cause and it rises to the top.

Next Governor.

Several names have been suggested for the Democratic nomination for Governor.—SCHMIDT, of Lehigh; PLOXER, of Venango; FOSTER and TURNER, of Westmoreland; MARGRAV, of Lancaster; MCMAUS, of Centre; and WRIGHT, of Luzerne. The Reading Gazette adds to the list Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, the present United States Attorney General, and speaks of him as "one who in all the requisites of a Chief Magistrate for our great old Commonwealth, is pre-eminent by title to dignity and adorn the station, and to administer its duties with an efficiency and ability that would command the respect and admiration of the whole people."

Remarkable Coincidents.—Three children of Capt. James Somers, of Potato Neck, were married on the same day, and about the same hour—not one of them knowing that either of the others intended marrying. The father was profoundly ignorant of the occurrences until some hours afterwards. "The circumstance is the more remarkable, as all the parties were married in the county and not far apart."

We have never known more popular nominations made by any political organization, than those of Messrs. WRIGHT and ROWE, the candidates of the Democratic party for Auditor General and Surveyor General of the Commonwealth. Even our enemies concede that they are men of sterling worth and integrity, and do not pretend to doubt their admirable qualifications for a faithful and intelligent discharge of the duties appertaining to the offices.

Our information from almost every part of the State confirms us in the belief that the Democracy (notwithstanding their unfortunate disagreement about a by-gone and defunct issue) are a unit in support of Messrs. WRIGHT and ROWE, and that they will receive the full party vote, if not more, at the October election.

In Lancaster county, we can assure our friends at a distance, all is right. Lecompstonism and anti-lecompstonism are forgotten, in the general desire by all our Democratic brethren to roll up a heavy vote for the ticket and in support of our time-honored principles. The Black Republican candidates are worthy and respectable men in their way, having their political connections; but the Democracy of this county look upon their own candidates as a little more worthy and quite as respectable, and what is of equal importance, they are the representatives, for the time being, of those great and fundamental principles which are considered so essential to the prosperity and glory of our common country.

We are now firmly of the belief that the Democratic candidates will be triumphantly sustained at the ballot-boxes, and their election will give the finishing blow to Black Republicanism in good old Pennsylvania.—Let our friends every where take courage at the flattering political prospects, which are daily becoming more and more manifest—looming up all around them—and present an unbroken front to the enemy from now until the election closes on the second Tuesday of October. The result of this election in Pennsylvania will have an important bearing on the Presidential campaign of next year, and that consideration, of itself, should stimulate every Democrat to do his duty faithfully and energetically in the present contest.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

Two Keims.

The Harrisburg Patriot and Union, in speaking of the nominees of the late Opposition State Convention, says when Gen. Keim, the nominee of the Opposition for Surveyor General, was a candidate for Congress, he was the mildest and most artless of politicians. If we are not mistaken, he appeared before the people of Berks county as almost a Democrat, and was elected by the votes of disaffected Democrats, on the ground that he more nearly represented Democratic principles than his opponent, the regular candidate. If a nominal member of the Opposition, he was regarded as not Opposition enough to hurt him. We have an indistinct recollection that he endorsed the Democratic doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories. At least, he took good care not to approve of any of the doctrines of the Republican party, but to commend himself principally by the ardent advocacy of a Protective Tariff. His personal popularity, and the general negativities of his professions, secured his election from the strongest Democratic county in the State.

It is now apparent that General KEIM is not the first wolf that has appeared in sheep's clothing. The late Republican Convention understood fully that, although the General was almost persuaded to be a Democrat when soliciting a favor from Democrats, he was a through-bred Republican when desiring a nomination from Republicans, and that his Berks county face was only a false-face, put on to deceive Democrats. Hence he was duly endorsed as a sound Republican, and nominated with the enthusiasm with which that party always greets the successful practitioners of dissimulation. What an artful dodger is Keim!

The Opposition in the North are just now trying to make people believe that the Democratic party at the South are favorable to a re-opening of the slave trade. This is all more bosh, got up for political effect. The truth is, a few individuals are found, here and there, in the Southern States, who advocate the project; but so far from either party being identified with it, it is openly condemned by three-fourths of the prominent men of all parties.

Discontent in Connecticut.—Some of the Republican journals in Connecticut are pitching into their party in round terms. They do not like the way things are managed, which is not at all surprising. The Legislature, and all the Republican leaders, are lost in admiration of African novelties, and every State interest is sacrificed to personal aims.

Still at their Work.

—The Republican Know Nothings, of Louisville, Ky., still continue their hostility and outrages toward our adopted citizens, especially those of German birth. On Monday last an attack was made upon the Turners' Association of that city, as they were returning from a picnic, by a gang of these rowdies, armed with shot-guns and pistols.

The Purchase of Mount Vernon.—It is understood that the entire amount necessary for the purchase of Mount Vernon has already been subscribed—thirty thousand dollars only remaining unpaid; but the Association will not close the subscription lists until a sufficient sum shall be in hand to improve the property, now in the most neglected condition.

Some of the leading grain dealers in England write that if the European harvests turn out as well as they now promise, there is no probability that there will be any very extraordinary demand on the United States to supply the deficiencies, notwithstanding the war.

A Rare Party of Honorables.—On Sunday last the following distinguished gentlemen dined together in the ladies' ordinary, at the Burnet House, in Cincinnati: Ex-President Millard Fillmore, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Hon. Thos. Ewing, Hon. Garrett Davis, of Ky; Hon. A. D. Banks, of Va; Hon. Thos. Corwin and Hon. Geo. E. Pugh.

Thomas M. Markell has been elected cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Frederick county, vice Thomas W. Morgan, resigned on account of ill-health, after a service of eighteen years.

J. T. Hendley, it is stated, has been appointed by the associated press their special correspondent at the seat of war in Italy.

If three scruples make a dram, how many will make a drunk.

Local Affairs.

The Fourth at York. Railroad Excursion.—We are requested by Capt. McCURRY, the President of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, to state, that excursion tickets to York and back, will be issued on Monday next at \$1.75. The regular train will leave Gettysburg at that morning at 6 o'clock, and passengers will arrive in York at about 8 o'clock. Returning, passengers will leave York at about 6, and reach Gettysburg at 8 P. M. The "Blues," of this place, have made arrangements to visit York on that day, to participate in the grand military parade there. The Northern Central will supply our road with several passenger cars on the occasion. This opportunity will doubtless be taken advantage of by a large number of our citizens.

Heavy Rain.

An unusually heavy and destructive rain visited this county on Monday evening last.—Conowingo, Marsh and Rock creeks rose rapidly, and, with the smaller streams, were swollen to an extraordinary height. Fences were carried away from points which had not been reached by high water for more than twenty years. We hear that Roth's mill dam, on Conowingo, and Horner's mill dam, on Rock creek, were much injured by what we may characterize as a flood.

The following letter, from a friend whose contributions are always welcome, describes the effects of the rain between this and Littlestown:

LITTLESTOWN, June 22d, 1859. Mr. Editor:—On Monday evening last, after various preliminary evolutions and premonitory phases of the clouds, between 6 and 7 o'clock, they began to pour out their watery contents very profusely; increasing in a short time to torrents, intermingled occasionally with a sprinkling of small hail-stones, producing in a few hours the greatest flood ever known in this section of country. The turnpike between this place and Gettysburg has, in many places, been literally torn up. Three bridges and several culverts have been totally swept away or rendered impassable. The stone bridge just below us, which has withstood the floods of more than half a century, was totally swept down, and many of the larger stones deposited in a meadow many rods below where it once stood.

At the branch near J. D. Newman's, the enraged current, finding the calibre of the bridge too small for its accommodation, made free to open for itself a channel some 8 or 10 feet deep and about 15 feet wide, across the turnpike, suagly depositing the materials in a meadow some distance below. The freshest occurring at this busy season of the year, several weeks must necessarily elapse before the bridges can be re-built and the breaks filled up. Farmers also have sustained heavy losses, in hay swept away, unmown meadows covered with mud and sand, and in the destruction of fencing. Yours, S.

Town Improvements.

The trowel and plane are again busy in our midst. Quite a number of buildings, promising to be creditable to the town as well as to the builders, are now in progress of erection—viz: A three-story brick, on Baltimore street, for D. KENDLERHART; a two-story brick, with attic, in Carlisle street, by YAL. & JOHN WARNER; a two-story brick, with attic, in W. Middle street, for WARREN ZIEGLER; a two-story brick, on the adjoining lot, for HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK; a two-story brick, on W. Washington street, for JACOB STROCK. PETER WEIKERT, Sr., is about commencing a two-story frame, on W. High street. Fr. DORSEY, adjoining us, has had his dwelling somewhat remodelled and very much improved, externally and internally. PETER STALLSMITH has also decidedly improved the appearance of his dwelling, in York street. We hope to be able to "make a note of" many other town improvements before the close of the summer.

Change in Mail Service.

The Postmaster here informs us that the Department has ordered a reduction of the mail service on the direct route between Gettysburg and Harrisburg, to twice a week—omitting the Thursday trip—to take effect on the 30th of June instant. The mail from this place to New Oxford will be discontinued on the 4th of December next, after which we suppose parties intended for New Oxford must first go to Hanover. Reductions in mail service are taking place all over the country, resulting from the fact that the last Congress failed to pass the Postal Appropriation bill.

Negro Abduction Case.

We learn from the Carlisle Volunteer that the negroes recently abducted from Cumberland county consisted of a man named Butler, and his wife and daughter, the latter 13 years of age. They were originally from the south, and had been the slaves of a widow lady of Maryland, who manumitted them previous to her death.

After the discovery of the abduction, suspicion rested upon several persons, among them VALENTINE GASS, living about Paper-town, who was arrested and committed for trial. From developments made by him, suspicion rested upon ELMER MYERS, residing below Littlestown, just across the line, in Maryland, whose arrest we noticed last week. He has been committed for trial, and the Volunteer says "there is no doubt of his guilt." Some four or five others are suspected of having had a hand in the abduction.

The negroes at last accounts were in the Frederick jail, and it was believed they would be recaptured and taken back to Cumberland county.

Deaths.

MR. PHILIP FRANK, of York, well known to many in this place, died on Friday night week, of pulmonary consumption. He was principal accountant in the establishment of P. A. & S. Smeal for a number of years.—His remains were interred in Prospect Hill Cemetery on Sunday evening, followed to the grave by the York Beneficial Societies, Sons of Temperance, Young Men's Christian Association and a large concourse of relatives and friends.

HENRY RUEHLER, Esq., died at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, after a long illness.

Rev. J. B. BAKER, D. D., for more than forty years a minister in the Lutheran church, died recently in Philadelphia.

Another Victim.

HON. D. F. ROBINSON, Ex-member of Congress from this District, died here to-day, from the disease which he contracted at the National Hotel in Washington, in the Spring of 1857.

The Democracy of Philadelphia will celebrate the coming 4th of July in grand style.

Shooting Case in Chambersburg.

A shooting affray occurred at a house of bad repute, kept by a man named Kobler, in Chambersburg, on Saturday night week.—The Spirit, of Wednesday, says:

A few nights ago some rowdies, as usual, assembled at the house, and had a dispute about a prostitute, in which one of the parties from all the information we could collect, and we think it may be relied upon as pretty accurate, though a legal investigation may present it in a different light, that on Saturday night last one of those parties, a man named McLaughlin, a plasterer by trade, and a native of Gettysburg, Adams county, and who has been working at his trade in this place for some few weeks, visited this house, and introduced a friend named Wm. Glenn to accompany him. This Glenn is a native of Baltimore, a marble-worker by trade, and had been in the employ of Mr. John McFall, of this place, for several months back. McLaughlin stated to Glenn that he had been attacked at this house on the Thursday night previous, and desired Glenn to go with him to defend him in case of a second attack.—This at first Glenn refused to do, but after drinking some of the potent stuff, he consented, and armed with a revolver, McLaughlin and Glenn, we believe, had a "Billy" or "Slung Shot" in company with a prostitute named "Till McMiller" in a back room of the house, while the front room was occupied by four or five young men of this place who were engaged in drinking. Glenn, McLaughlin, and the girl McMiller, left the house together, and went in the direction of town. They were immediately followed by the young men in the house. McLaughlin remained some distance in the rear of Glenn and the girl, and remarked to the young men that "they had better not follow that man, that he had a pistol and would shoot them." A stone, it is said, was then thrown by some one in the direction of Glenn, who immediately turned and fired three shots in rapid succession, and running back a short distance, fired a fourth, in a direction where two or three persons were standing. McLaughlin happened to be one of these persons and was struck by the shot. Glenn then ran toward the door, and swore that he had still a shot in his pistol for them. McLaughlin after being wounded ran towards town, but becoming faint from the loss of blood, returned to the scene of the shooting, and then for the first time Glenn discovered that he had shot his friend. He became almost frantic with grief and expressed his distress at his mistake in the wildest manner. He done all he could to comfort the apparently dying man, and ran

Scrofula, or King's Evil,
is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, and pervades the whole body, it may burst out in disease on any part of it. No person is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it must not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered diet and food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the use of stimulants. Whatsoever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children" and the third and fourth generations," indeed, it seems to be the mark of Cain who says, "I will vent the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the liver, lungs, liver, and intestines, is termed tubercles, and in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have for its power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers of persons, who, although not scrofulous in themselves, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system, and the consumption which decimates the human race, has its origin chiefly in this scrofulous contamination. Many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, lungs, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from and are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous, their persons are marked by the eruptive infection, and their health is undermined by the blood it taints from the system, and must remain to the clean by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,
the most effectual remedy which the medical

skill of our times can devise for this emergency proving valid and fatal in time. It is certainly more than the most active remedies that have been discovered to combat either of these fatal disorders from the blood. The cure of the system from its destructive course, and the means it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also the other alterations which take place in it, such as Eczema and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, HOOP, or TRINCHER'S PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BOILS, or FURUNCLES, and BOYS' THROAT-TUMORS, and SPOTS, RASHES, AND NETTLES, RINGWORM, AND ERYTHEMA, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, AND NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND GRAVEL, CALCULI, AND URIC ACID, AND COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIALIZED OR LAMENTED BLOOD. The popular title for scrofula, "the Taint," is a misnomer, not for scrofula is not a taint, but a disease, and the particular process of vitiation of the blood is to purify and regenerate, thus to do, without a high standard, it is a possible a contaminated condition.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PLEASANT PURGATIVE.

It is no supposition that diseases of the bowels, in their action on general health, are more common than their preceding progress, and it is only by the use of such a powerful and pleasant remedy, as this, to dispel and prevent

[illegible]

means the power of the mind, but it is a very rare quality of mind which is necessary to obtain the highest results in the art of the engineer, and even to get the most of the things he has to use. We cannot get the most of the things we use, or even to get the most of the things we use, unless we have the power of the mind. We must have the power of the mind to get the most of the things we use, and we must have the power of the mind to get the most of the things we use.

While we must have the power of the mind to get the most of the things we use, we must also have the power of the mind to get the most of the things we use. We must have the power of the mind to get the most of the things we use, and we must have the power of the mind to get the most of the things we use.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

For Sale by A. D. Bailey, Cambridge.
T. J. C. Ayer, Boston, and
F. H. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

Sunbeam Gallery.

The Sub-Commission, thankful to his friendliness and the public in general for participation, wishes them to continue to act in the same way that is effective; they shall not be a victim of the charges from presentists. How to cooperate through a M. T. P. M. Goldfishers, the organizations suitable for munitions that are the simplest, at the very best prices.

6th Children will not be taken for less than the

S1 00 Ambrosities taken for fifty cents and up
 wards and in the best style
 S10000
 April 26, 1858 if
 John W. Tipton.
 HIAWATHA
 GO to Tipton s—go to Tipton s—
 Go to Tipton s— in the corner—
 In the corner in the Diamond—
 In the Diamond near McClellan's—
 If you want your hair dressed nicely—
 If you want your hair cut smoothly,
 Backless who never knew it—
 Turn the fellow that sends it—

Do it in the latest fashion—
Do it quickly and do it neatly,
And improve your fine looks greatly.
Make you look so young and sprightly,
Make you feel more young and brightly,
Make you feel like going nightly
To call upon some pretty damsel
Who before would not look at you,
At you as you passed her daily,
Duly on the public street
And young men who wear moustaches,
Who want some one to sew patches—

Patrons wait for "Orchestra Street"—
Tip the boy to take you to the top—
Naches with some "ady fair."
Then repair to Tipton's shop,
Dandy, Fogy, Flirt and Top.
Jan. 11, 1898.

W. L. Paper.

R. F. McLIENNY respectfully invites the attention of the public to his largest stock of **W. L. Paper**, and announces to his friends and customers that he has made an ungenerous offer to have on hand a full and complete line of samples from 8 cents up to 50 cents a roll—so that persons failing to be suited with his largest stock on hand, can select from his sample book and be furnished with paper at any price and